

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 14-773V

Filed: May 14, 2015

Unpublished

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GENICE JARMAN,

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Petitioner,

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v.

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Attorney Fees and Costs; Stipulation

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SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

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Respondent.

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*Alison Haskins, Esq., Maglio Christopher and Toale, PA, (FL) Sarasota, FL, for  
petitioner.*

*Lisa Watts, Esq., US Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

### **DECISION ON ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS<sup>1</sup>**

**Vowell**, Chief Special Master:

On August 25, 2014, Genice Jarman filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,<sup>2</sup> [the “Vaccine Act” or “Program”]. Petitioner alleged that she suffered a shoulder injury to include rotator cuff tendonitis and adhesive capsulitis resulting from the tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis [“Tdap”] vaccine she received on October 28, 2011. Petition at 1-2; Stipulation, filed Mar. 23, 2015, ¶ 4. On March 23, 2015, I issued a decision awarding compensation to petitioner based on the parties’ stipulation.

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<sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, § 205, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2006)). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioners have 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

<sup>2</sup> National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all “§” references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2006).

On May 14, 2015, the parties filed a Stipulation of Facts Regarding Final Attorneys' Fees and Costs. According to the stipulation, the parties agree upon an award of \$26,187.23 in attorneys' fees and costs. In accordance with General Order #9, petitioner's counsel represents that petitioner incurred no out-of-pocket expenses.<sup>3</sup>

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. 42 U.S.C. § 300 aa-15(e). I find the proposed amount to be reasonable.

**Accordingly, I award the total \$26,187.23<sup>4</sup> as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to petitioner and petitioner's counsel Alison Haskins.**

The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.<sup>5</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Denise K. Vowell**  
**Denise K. Vowell**  
Chief Special Master

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<sup>3</sup> Petitioner also indicates she will be filing a statement to that effect. Because the representation by petitioner's counsel contained in the stipulation is sufficient, I am issuing this decision prior to petitioner's statement. Petitioner still may file her statement but is not required to do so.

<sup>4</sup> This amount is intended to cover all legal expenses incurred in this matter. This award encompasses all charges by the attorney against a client, "advanced costs" as well as fees for legal services rendered. Furthermore, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e)(3) prevents an attorney from charging or collecting fees (including costs) that would be in addition to the amount awarded herein. See *generally Beck v. Sec'y, HHS*, 924 F.2d 1029 (Fed. Cir.1991).

<sup>5</sup> Entry of judgment can be expedited by each party's filing of a notice renouncing the right to seek review. See Vaccine Rule 11(a).